THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

November 17, 1945

Work Relief For Shanghai

AN EDITORIAL

Students Want Liberal Education

By K. H. TING

World Peace Endangered

AN EDITORIAL

Should The Zaibatsu Be Liquidated

By JOHN AHLERS

20,000 Slaps In The Face Mark Japanese Record In Hongkew

By ANNA GINSBOURG

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What People Are Saying

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of **The China Weekly Review.**

G. I. Indignant

To The Editor:

In regard to "A PEDESTRIAN'S" letter scorning our American trucks and jeeps speeding through the streets of Shanghai I would like to admit that our drivers are very thoughtless in this respect. However, from my own observations, I know that the American soldiers are not the only ones deserving criticism. They get the blame because they are new here.

I am new too, and do not know of the Japanese situation. I do know that I have seen plenty of Chinese autos doing just as much speed as our drivers. I've seen the coolies dodge these Chinese just as often. Not only that, I've had to scram some few times myself.

So, *If* "A PEDESTRIAN" will look at both sides of the problem he will see that it is one just as much as the other. With that in mind I would like to ask the "PEDESTRIAN" why doesn't he stop bickering around in a newspaper and spend his time writing to the highway and police depts., to someone who can control the traffic. I'm quite sure that our drivers would co-operate more than half way if a couple of Americans and Chinese were made examples of and punished. I have not read of anyone being "punished" yet for violating Shanghai's traffic regulations.

Respectfully,
A SOLDIER

November 6, 1945

Students' Plight

To The Editor:

Apart from the many serious social problems arising since the Japanese surrender, we would like to call the attention of our foreign friends to the condition of many Shanghai students. According to a YMCA estimate, about 40,000 students are in such dire financial need that they will be unable to continue attending local schools this next semester.

The average fee for a middle school student is CNC$5000, while that for a university student is CNC$7000. Including expenses for textbooks and miscellaneous items, the total for a college student will amount to roughly CNC$8000 per semester, a sum nearly equal to the entire monthly income of many of Shanghai's "white collar" workers. Therefore, it is easily understandable that few parents can send their children to school and still feed and clothes the rest of the family.

The difficulty has increased since the suspension of the Shun Pao and the Shin Wen Pao, formerly Shanghai's two leading daily newspapers, which used to grant scholarships to some 10,000 students yearly.

Already in some of the schools the students have banded together to petition the school authorities to reduce the fees or to postpone the deadline for payment. We feel that something must be done to help the needy students and hope that the foreign newspapers will help us in informing the community of this problem.

A Group of Students

Shanghai, November 11, 1945.

Landlords, Too

To The Editor,

Newspaper columns in this town have been filled with comments about rentals, rentals, rentals, all of them written from the point of view of the tenants and none taking up the cudgels for the landlords. In the interests of impartiality, permit me to say that certain increases in rent are not entirely beyond reason.

To quote an extract from a letter of one "Tenant," entitled "Rentals discussed," published in The Shanghai Herald of October 6, I have to repeat the following exact words of the worthy correspondent: "House rent is the basis of economic life of the family—Chinese or foreign-, if it is low, also the other daily expenditures are generally between reasonable limits, and if the rent increases, the livelihood of the civilian population is also automatically increasing."

Though without any statistical information, I can possibly believe that counting in C.R.B. notes the average house rent (apartments and hotels exclusive) in August this year was approximately a hundred times as much as that in the month of August eight years ago. It the theory of Mr. "Tenant" were correct, then rice should be sold at CRB$1,000 per picul instead of CRB$800,000 and meat at CRB$20 per catty instead of CRB$35,000 at the time of the rehabilitation of the City Authorities.

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Unless Mr. "Tenant" is paying a monthly rent of CRB$10,000,000 (granted that he used to pay a rental of CRB$100 per mensem in 1937), he should rather say, "The average increase of other necessities and that of house rents are in the ratio of a thousand to one. The increase of rentals is consequent on the rise in price of other daily necessities."

In Mr. N. S. G's. letter, entitled "Increase of rent," published in the same paper on October 25, he wrote that prior to his going to Camp, he had paid CN$280 monthly rent and when leaving Camp, was offered a lease of CN$6,000 on the same premises. And he asked for suggestions. Well, I would suggest Mr. N. S. G. with a magic wand to get anything at a price of $6,000 which was worth $280 in 1941.

Now, we all talk about cutting down prices of daily necessities, but have we been thinking of a possible level to which prices are expected to be lowered? We all know that 'clothes,' 'food' and 'residence' are the three essentials of our living. Recently, such coarse calico which was sold at 20 cents per foot before the war is selling at $400 and such humble "Ta-pin" or "Yu-tiao," formerly at one cent a piece, is selling at $10. The prices of items relating to the first two essentials have been increased at least by thousand times.

As to the question of a reasonable charge for house rent, my answer will be a basic rental of the same sum in August 1937 plus a temporary increase of 99 times in the name of subsidy. Recommending this suggestion, I can give three sound reasons. In the first place, the income of wage-earners in general is increased by 100 to 200 times. Secondly, the charge granted to public utilities is also approximately up to the mark of a 100 times (average charge for ration consumption and excess consumption). Thirdly, taxation and all sorts of license fees are now levied at about that rate. If any one thinks he should not pay a rental of a 100 times let him explain why does he pay a price 1000-times higher for other daily necessities? But if any one can reason from justice to suggest a standard rate of house rent on a much lower level, let me extend my thanks to him.

Other solutions of the housing problem are, in my opinion, to pull rents up and to lower prices simultaneously until such a time that they meet at a point on the same level; or to fix a standard monthly rental, say at a minimum rate of decimal two or three percent of the assessed value of the estate. Is it not reasonable that a landlord, as a bona-fide citizen, should have a legal right to claim a proper percent of interest on his capital invested in real estate? There may be one type of landord who should not enjoy any such privilege. They are puppets, traitors and those who owned fabulous sums of this world's filthy lucre. But they are now in jail, and their properties, as revealed by the press, will be confiscated before long.

I have really much to write on the housing problem but to summarize my hundreds of points in plain English and in as few words as I can compose, I take the liberty to introduce an interesting but tear-stained slogan, "Landlards too must live!"

L. S. LIU

November 15, 1945.

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Work Relief for Shanghai

LAST week The China Weekly Review proposed in an editorial that a work-relief program be instituted in Shanghai as a means of absorbing the large number of unemployed in this city. We are gratified to note the response and the favorable comments which our editorial has aroused.

In an editorial entitled "A Workable Project," The China Press supported our proposal and said in part:

> "The project appears workable and is worth the serious consideration of the City Government and the commercial leaders of the community. The broad outline is there, and it is up to those who are to undertake the project to work out specific details. It is a tremendous task, but we believe it is worth all the trouble involved. The cries of many thousands of starving workers should not be left unheeded. For the sake of humanity, for the sake of future industrial development in China, the project should not be ignored before serious consideration has been given to it."

The Shanghai Herald, another of Shanghai's English-language journals, called attention to our proposal by reprinting in full our editorial in its editorial columns on November 13.

Dr. O. S. Lieu, Director of the Shanghai Regional Office of the China National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, whom we asked to comment on our proposal, wrote to us in part as follows:

> "In our program of relief and rehabilitation work-relief projects have always received our great attention. For your information, our head office in Chungking has formulated many nation-wide work-relief projects, including railroad-building, conservancy work, dyke-repairing etc. The successful carrying out of these projects, of course, will depend upon necessary materials we shall receive from UNRRA's relief and rehabilitation supplies.
>
> "I will give my personal attention to any local work-relief projects which fall within the scope of my administration. It is always my aim that we shall help those who can help themselves. Needless to say we work in close co-operation with the municipal authorities, for any work-relief projects which may help restore normalcy to Shanghai."

Mr. E. T. Nash, a long-time resident of Shanghai and formerly deputy secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Council, who is now Director of the Shanghai Regional Office of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, complied with our request for comment thus:

> "I am replying unofficially to your kind letter of November 8.....Work relief projects have always commended themselves to both CNRRA and UNRRA as a highly desirable and efficient means of bringing emergency relief to war-liberated areas in China. We believe that more value in terms of the volume of relief afforded will accrue from indirect work-relief projects than by merely issuing relief foods and monies to individuals without such issues having any relation to their making any return to the community in terms of labor devoted to work-relief projects.
>
> "CNRRA's and UNRRA's program in China is a short-termed one and we aim to do the maximum good in the minimum time allowed to us through such measures as work-relief projects, since these projects are one means of carrying out our main idea, which is to help the people to help themselves.
>
> "CNRRA and UNRRA intend, of course, to work always in very close cooperation with area and city authorities, and we have little doubt of the co-operation of Shanghai city authorities in any work-relief projects that may be introduced."

The China Weekly Review was unable to include in this issue a statement on our proposal by Mr. Shen Shih-hua, secretary-general of the City Government of Shanghai, whom we have asked for comment. We have been given to understand that something along the line of work-relief programs is being studied by the municipal authorities and a statement on our proposed plan is forthcoming.

While we are gratified by the favorable comments we received, we know that tremendous obstacles stand in the way of actually putting our proposed plans into effect. In the first place there is the question of money. A large-scale work-relief project such as we proposed would cost a considerable amount of money and it would be difficult for the City Government here to finance singly such a program. However, according to the arrangements made by the Chinese Government with the United Nations organizations, China is to raise the sum of US$2,000,000,000 to match the US$1,000,000,000 worth of materials which UNRRA will send to this country. It is our proposal that the Shanghai City Government, in conjunction with CNRRA, should ask the Government to allocate a certain amount of this money to finance the work-relief projects in Shanghai.

In addition to money, Shanghai, in order to get the full benefit of CNRRA-UNRRA programs, must have practical and sound projects on which to build the work-relief plans. We urge that these work-relief plans be drawn up at the earliest possible moment by the City Government of Shanghai. Within a short time, UNRRA boats will be arriving here carrying a large amount of construction materials and tools. CNRRA and UNRRA will not know what portion of the materials arriving in China is to be allocated to Shanghai until Shanghai can produce plans showing how much it wants and to what purpose the materials will be used.

We understand that the City Government of Shanghai has already been asked to draw up public works projects on which it needs CNRRA-UNRRA assistance. We feel that these projects should be placed in the hands of the CNRRA-UNRRA authorities at the earliest possible moment.

Furthermore, the City Government must begin immediately to get some basic statistics regarding the unemployment situation here. We cannot start doing relief work until we know how many people need relief. Up to the present moment unemployment figures are mostly guess-work. It has been placed at 600,000 by one report and at around 300,000 to 400,000 by another source. In order to build a sound program, a reliable figure for the unemployed here is indispensable.

In talking to various people concerning our proposed work-relief program, we gained the general impression that every one is in favor of it and that every one is anxious that something along that line should be done. But mere enthusiasm cannot launch a work-relief program. It needs leadership and organization. We feel that this leadership must be provided by the authorities of the City Government. Hence, it is appropriate to repeat the concluding sentence of our last week's editorial: "We earnestly hope that the Municipal authorities here will not fail to rise to the occasion and take the leadership in doing a worthwhile job."

World Peace Endangered

LAST spring the United Nations—already certain of victory over the fascist aggressors of Europe and Asia—met in San Francisco to frame a new world organization which would make and keep the peace and provide a new and better life for mankind.

After exhaustive consultation and compromise, the assembled nations produced the United Nations Charter. At the present time the various committees appointed at San Francisco by the United Nations Council are working on such problems as increasing the world's food supply, raising the world's educational level and other equally important projects.

Despite continuing differences of opinion, the major nations, or the so-called Big Four, of the Council—America, Russia, Britain and China—have in the main demonstrated their ability to get along in the post-war world and also have given evidence of their sincere desire to cooperate in the formation of a world along the lines laid down at San Francisco.

In Europe there have been constant differences regarding policy and principle among Russia, Britain, France and America, the nations most closely concerned with European affairs. However, compromise and consultation have ironed out many of the points of disagreement and future conferences are likely to result in further agreement.

Perhaps the largest question mark at San Francisco was America. Although she was host to her wartime allies, would her people finally break with their isolationist past and, once the victory was achieved, ratify and fully support the charter being forged there? Congress answered the question by ratifying the charter with an overwhelming majority. Since then the United States, although at times still showing many traces of her old isolationist frame of mind, has given definite assurance and evidence that not only is she willing to go along with the rest of the world, but is willing to push actively the cause of internationalism. The most recent example of this came last week when the Senate Foreign Relations Committee agreed to give the American delegate on the United Nations Security Council the power to commit, without prior reference to Congress, American troops to action in preserving the peace should the Security Council vote for the use of force.

The statement issued by the committee is worth noting. It said in part. "This act on the part of Congress will contribute not only to public understanding within the United States, but will also serve notice upon the world that as a nation we are prepared to carry out our obligations promptly and effectively...."

Thus we seemingly have the United Nations, including the traditionally isolationist America actively working toward a solution of the great problem of how the nations of the earth can get along peacefully and prosperously.

Then why is it that America and the rest of the United Nations apparently close their eyes and ears to the greatest single threat to peace—civil war in China?

Since it is now reasonably certain that the fratricidal strife cannot be resolved by the participants, who have too many old grudges to settle and too much personal pride to give ground, why do not the United Nations make an attempt to settle this initial threat to world peace? It is our understanding that those nations participating at San Francisco were there largely because they realized that failure to take united action 14 years ago in China allowed the first serious disruption of the peace since the end of World War I to develop into World War II.

For the past two weeks the main subject of editorial comment in newspapers from one end of the country to the other has been the civil war in China. Although practically none of these editorials have been reprinted here, the clamor for action has been great, ranging from outright demands that the conflict be stopped to appeals for the withdrawing of all Americans from China. Regardless of what the editorials suggested, the tone and implication was the same; something must be done because civil war in China today may mean World War III tomorrow.

Up until the defeat of Japan, America apparently had no compunction about attempting to achieve unity in China in order to increase the tempo of the war. Roosevelt sent Willkie, Wallace and Hurley to Chungking in attempts to achieve this aim.

General Patrick J. Hurley met with some prospects of success and stayed on as U.S. Ambassador. His efforts were herculean and his last act before going home for a much needed rest was to fly to Yenan and personally guarantee the physical safety of Mao Tze-tung if the latter would return to Chungking with him.

However, contrary to most expectations, the conclusion of talks between President Chiang Kai-shek and Communist leader Mao Tze-tung, at which time a statement of general agreement was issued, seemed to be the signal for resumption of full-scale civil war. Mao returned to Yenan and the war has increased in extent and intensity each day.

Why, now that the situation has reached so critical a position, does the American Government apparently refuse to make clear its policy and position? Why has no clear statement been issued by *any* of the United Nations?

To date American policy is contained in a statement made by Lieutenant General Albert C. Wedemeyer, American commander in China. Reaffirmed in Peiping on November 7 upon his return from consultations with military and civil authorities in the United States, it came as a keen disappointment to most people here because, couched in typical diplomatic language, it makes little, if anything, clear.

According to dispatches to local papers, this policy, as enunciated again in Chungking on November 10, states that the United States forces in China will not become involved in the civil war, that they will give no aid to either side, that they will transport Central Government troops to North China only for the purpose of disarming the Japanese.

Apparently the fact that moving Central Government troops to North China enhances their geographic position vis-a-vis the Communist troops and enables them to acquire large stocks of surrendered Japanese arms is not considered "aiding" either side.

The fact that such an obscurely worded statement should be reiterated and not amplified by the ranking American representative in China would seem to indicate that a policy was lacking in Washington and that General Wedemeyer had been given this "line" and told to stick to it.

It appears to us that this is no time for employment of that lazy and seemingly safe, but costly, old Anglo-American policy of "muddling through."

We do not wish to sound alarmist, but it seems to us that even the most naive should perceive that if civil war rages unabated for any length of time between Communist Yenan and Capitalist Chungking, China's two most powerful neighbors, Communist Russia and Capitalist America cannot escape eventual involvement.

Russia cannot but look with favor upon the party which in theory espouses the Communist ideology, while America, in turn, cannot but look toward the party which she hopes will eventually be able to develop a capitalist democracy.

Russia has just signed a treaty with the Central Government in which she promises to give support to no other group in China. America has announced that she will aid neither side. If Russia sticks to her "treaty" as well as America is sticking to her "announcement," she undoubtedly will supply Yenan like we are supplying Chungking and the stage will be set for World War III.

The time is long past due for the United Nations to attempt what it was set up to do—keep the peace and prevent future wars. America, Russia and Britain should take the lead in effecting a settlement in China. A workable solution can undoubtedly be found if the two conflicting parties are made to realize that by continuing this internecine strife they not only are throwing away the chance for reconstruction, for which they have been hoping and fighting since 1911, but also are running the risk of making China the battleground for World War III.

China's Students, After 8 Years Of War, Want Liberal Education

By K. H. TING

WHEN the Japanese walked into Shanghai on December 8, 1941, thousands of China's youths walked out. Among them were students of the many universities here. Some of the schools were forced to close down, the majority tried to continue operating in an unobtrusive manner, some changed their names, and a few—very few—went over completely to the Nanking puppets.

The University of Shanghai closed down, but the faculty joined Hu Kiang College under the presidency of Percy Chu. St. John's carried on with the addition of a few Japanese teachers. Hangchow Christian College and Soochow University ceased to exist. The National Shanghai University—out-and-out Nanking outfit—had pro-Japanese teachers but few students.

Japanese began applying pressure in the form of oratory contests and "spontaneous" rallies glorifying the new order. Japanese pastors appeared on the scene, assuring their Chinese brethren of their good intentions and brotherly spirit. Meanwhile they took over the Moore Memorial Church. On the whole, Chinese church bodies were submissive to Japanese orders, but the "Little Flock" showed some courage, insisted on separation and finally gave up their worship meetings.

Meanwhile the youth of Shanghai lay low. There were some cases of arrests due to "subversive activities," but the majority, though loyal in spirit, preferred to be unnoticed. Some spectacular incidents were staged by the Nanking-sponsored "Youth and Boy Corps." Early in 1944, for instance, after one political faction had aroused public interest by an anti-gambling and anti-opium-smoking campaign, a huge demonstration was staged. Thousands of Chinese students marched to Nantao and destroyed all the opium and gambling dens there. Losses to the owners ran into tens of billions of dollars. The police stood by and didn't interfere. Within 24 hours, the majority of the dens had reopened and were operating under police protection.

The whole incident had been instigated by a Nanking clique, as reprisals against den-owners who had failed to come across with "protection" money. The students, only too eager to give vent to their dissatisfaction over prevalent conditions, had been innocent dupes.

The press of Shanghai, until a few months before peace, followed a completely pro-Japanese policy. No newspaper or magazine was allowed to take even a neutral stand. Two things were stressed: Sino-Japanese "cooperation" and sensual debauchery. The idea was to soften up the morale of China's youth. Just prior to peace two or three weeklies appeared on the streets urging the withdrawal of Japanese armies from South and Central China. They were popular for a while, but folded before the first rumours of peace were heard.

What, you may ask, did the students of Shanghai have to read outside of their class-rooms? Hardly anything. Religious and extra-curricular activities were neglected and in some cases suppressed. The majority of students were very poor. Some sold newspapers, or brought rice in from the country-side for a living. Private tutoring, though unprofitable, was popular.

Morale in the schools was very low. Students just studied for credits, and teachers just taught for their pay, which was ridiculously low. Church youth groups were inactive. In a world of suffering, little attention was paid to moral, religious or intellectual issues.

Under the surface, however, the yeast of indignation was fermenting. In one university, for instance, a Japanese professor was invited to teach political science. He assigned his class to read an article on Japanese political life in a certain encyclopaedia in the library. Some students tore out the revelant pages in the volume, an unprecedented violation of library rules in the university. The professor was so mortified that he asked the school authorities to reduce his salary, and promised the students to cut off one of his fingers in public if the guilty students would speak up. Unknown to the students, this professor was a genuine lover of China.

Throughout the war, the majority of Shanghai's students remained loyal to China and her national cause. They shared the general aspirations for democracy and unity, and today, with the war over, their hope is the realization of cooperation among all parties and factions for a harmonious effort toward national reconstruction. One-party control should cease and a democratic government, representing the people, controlling the armies, and giving the nation the basic freedoms of speech and the press, should emerge.

As for immediate educational needs for students today, a consensus of opinion in student periodicals published here advocates the following:

1. Severe measures against cultural traitors guilty of mis-educating the youth.
2. Fair play for students who attended puppet-sponsored schools. The majority of these were prompted by poverty and communication difficulties and, as a rule, remained patriotic.
3. Government and civic relief for indigent pupils.
4. Increasing stress on the practical, rather than the theoretical side of education. Experiments, practical study in factories and extra-curricular activities should be encouraged.
5. A turn from regimentation to more liberal and democratic forms of education, with academic freedom and freedom of research.
6. Material and physical improvement to combat undernourishment and spiritual depression.
7. Relief for teachers who have suffered untold privations due to their meagre salaries.

All in all, it would appear that a healthier cooperation between students and the faculty, based on mutual respect, is a vital necessity, and Shanghai, which is China's centre for student activities, would form the logical starting off place. From here, national education based on free and democratic institutions can spread throughout the country and, given the proper facilities and cooperation, can help weld the nation together into a powerful and peaceful unit proud to stand among the Big Four nations of the world.

Hangchow Struggling To Make Come-Back

Hangchow is struggling to make a comeback. The City of Gardens, with its beautiful West Lake, temples and silk and brassware shops has lost half its population of 800,000 due to the war, writes the China Weekly Review's correspondent in that city.

Tourist trade is being gradually revived by U. S. Army Air Force personnel stationed at the air base, and train services to Shanghai have been resumed.

Mayor Chow Hsiang-yien has resumed office and is trying to restore normal economic conditions, but prices of commodities are still continuing to rise, with the price of rice doubling in three weeks. Merchants blame this on the claim that the actual value of the CRB in relation to the CNC is 70-1, instead of the official 200-1 official ratio.

Chinese military forces are taking drastic action against opium-smoking and have closed down many notorious opium halls operated by the Japanese as part of their demoralization policy. More than a hundred puppet officials have been arrested and reported shot. The Chinese chief secretary of the Japanese Gendarmerie was executed before a large gathering. A parade of traitors was slated for the Double Tenth, but called off at the last minute.

Japanese soldiers have been moved out to Kashing, and civilians restricted to one area. They are prohibited from employing Chinese or riding in rickshaws.

The health of the population is poor, according to medical experts. Malaria, bacillary dysentery and cholera are prevalent, hang-overs of malnutrition and low vitality.

The Hangchow University campus was looted by the Japanese, and the private faculty residences practically destroyed. The student body has not yet returned from its temporary quarters in Shanghai and Foochow.

Several local cabarets have reopened for the benefit of American service-men and an American Red Cross Club is expected to open soon on the premises of the former Japanese Consulate. Meanwhile, the local government is busy cleaning up the city, burning up debris and re-establishing municipal buildings

Devaluation of French Franc Seen Distinct Possibility

B.Y.C.

PERSISTENT rumors have it that the French government intends to further devalue the franc if and when France signs the Bretton Woods monetary agreement. Although French government circles have found it necessary to issue denials, the current belief is that such an eventuality will be invitable. It may be recalled that the franc was devalued twice after the first World War, the first time in 1928 from the pre-war unit of 6.4516 grammes of gold 900 fine to 65½ milli-grammes, the second time in 1936 from 65½ milligrammes to a range from 43 to 49 milli-grammes.

The French people and the French government have always been staunch supporters of the old orthodox gold standard; next to the United States of America, they had the second largest gold reserve in the world. France could have afforded a gold standard all by herself if she were to remain in economic isolation. But the fact of the matter is that in the present age, internal and external trade and finance are so intimately interwoven that no country can maintain economic isolation, particularly a country like France which has always had extensive international relations.

This was precisely the reason why France was compelled to devalue her currency time and again although it was against her traditional financial policy. The 1928 devaluation was an attempt to stabilize the franc after disastrous inflation during and after the war. At that time, the devaluation of the franc gave France a great advantage in international trade over England and the other sterling 'bloc' countries which adopted a different policy of stabilization by a process of revaluation of their currencies to the pre-war level.

But the situation was reversed when Great Britain together with the sterling 'bloc' and the United States suspended the gold standard, the former in 1931 and the latter in 1933. As a result of the British and American policy, the franc became much over-valued in terms of sterling and gold dollars; and this fact worked against the interests of France not only in international but in domestic trade as well. The French export trade suffered from the high exchange value of the franc which was equivalent to the high cost of French goods. Internally, prices continued to decline while the cost of production remained high and inelastic.

In spite of all the efforts by the government and the Bank of France to restore equilibrium between costs and prices, the country continued to suffer from unemployment, dwindling industrial profits and persistent budgetary deficits; and French bank doposits declined from 38,000,000,000 francs in 1931 to 26,500,000,000 francs in the spring of 1936. Finally the deflationary burden became intolerable and unbearable; and when M. Blum came to power he had no choice but to declare the second devaluation, and shortly afterwards to sign the Tripartite Monetary Agreement with England and the United States.

The Tripartite agreement is tacit recognition of the necessity of international co-operation in matters of currency stabilization and maintenance of international price equilibrium. It also constitutes a direct rebuff to the antiquated ideas of economic nationalism, and maintains a genuine conviction that international trade is indispensible to civilization.

In 1937, the Tripartite agreement was further strengthened by an arrangement which required cooperation between the stabilization funds of the three governments to achieve international price stabilization, and on the whole was successfully maintained until the outbreak of war in Europe. Of the conditions since then (that is, during the German occupation period) we are not quite aware on account of the lack of information. At any rate, if there were stabilization arrangements, they must have been in relation to the mark. However, from the days of the establishment of the Provisional government under General De Gaule, we know that there has been a further adjustment of the Franc's exchange parity, from the pre-war level of 125 francs to one pound sterling to 200 francs to 1.

Whether this amounted to actual devaluation or just a makeshift exchange arrangement we are not ready to say.

Recent rumors are to the effect that the ratio will be raised to 400 to 1 by means of devaluation. If so, what are the possible reasons that would determine such a course of action? Economically speaking, France, like China, would have to rely heavily on foreign assistance and foreign imports in the great task of post-war economic reconstruction. There would be no point in devaluation if such an action would stifle imports, as it most probably will. But where there is smoke there must be fire, and the persistent rumors of devaluation cannot be spiked as entirely groundless.

The question is, what are the possible considerations? As far as we can reason out, if devaluation is seriously considered, the motive would have to be financial rather than economic. It is reasonable to assume that the French government must be facing a rather acute financial position at present; its budgetary deficit must be constantly mounting in these days of postwar reconstruction. The usual ways and means of raising revenue are taxes, loans and currency inflation. The tax burden may be too heavy already, and to increase taxes would be an act of deflation. The floating of loans would entail heavy charges in interest and principal, thus further increasing the financial burden of the government.

As to inflation of currency, this has proved to be a dangerous game to play, and should be avoided by all means if France is going to sign the Bretton Woods agreement, which is an instrument designed for international monetary stabilization. Therefore, the most rational and feasible plan would be to devalue the currency, thus reducing the debt burden of the government, raising new revenues by revaluation of the gold reserves and foreign exchange balances and at the same time stabilizing the currency in its international relations. Such action does not involve the assumption that import trade would necessarily be hampered to a point of hopelessness. In fact, the government could easily readjust the matter by means of preferential tariff treatment to certain kinds of imports which are considered essential for reconstruction.

It has been said that France, in spite of the war, has been able to accumulate considerable foreign balances under government accounts. These balances, together with the huge gold reserve, constitute a financial reservoir which no country in the world would fail to tap or capitalize in her hour of need. What has been said above are of course hypothetical conclusions, and do not in the least claim to forecast future developments. But, in the light of the Tripartite monetary agreement (together with its 1937 stabilization funds cooperation scheme) and the Bretton Woods decisions,—both of which tacitly admit the necessity of moving parities and variable gold prices within certain reasonable limits—prospects of monetary devalution need not be entirely ruled out.

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Should Japan's Powerful Zaibatsu Be Liquidated?

By JOHN AHLERS

IN these weeks, the mammoth concerns of Japanese big business are under fire. The American occupation authorities in Japan have ordered the Nipponese Government to take steps toward the dissolution of these concerns. This order, in particular, aims at the so-called Zaibatsu, i.e., the leading concerns such as the Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo, and Yasuda. Both the American and the Japanese press abound in comment on the matter. Papers and magazines in the United States are almost invariably in favor of dissolution and seem to consider it an essential condition for a peaceful attitude of Japan in the future. Japanese public comment is divided: dissoluton is favored by Leftism, while spokesmen of the old order are apologetic.

The viewpoints differ. Japanese comment seems to depend primarily upon the commentators' political or economic position, i.e., on whether or not that position is likely to be supported or antagonized by continued existence of the great Zaibatsu. American comment appears to be less realistic and to confound two issues essentially different. The one issue is that of the war criminality of the Zaibatsu, or of the leading persons in these concerns. The other issue is that of Japan's aggressive and belligerent potential with and without these concerns. The former issue deals with the liquidation of the past, the latter with the safeguarding of the future.

The war criminality of the Zaibatsu is a matter of crime and punishment. It has to be investigated. If it were shown that the top men, or any men responsible, in the management of these concerns took a hand in maneuvering Japan into World War II and in engineering her attacks upon China and the United States, such men must be captured and court-martialed and, if found guilty, hanged or beheaded. There is not the slightest reason to preserve big business men from execution on the same gallows and scaffolds upon which we expect those Axis statesmen and generals and admirals to suffer who will be found responsible for the war. But the secret history of Japan's war preparations has yet to be revealed; the public does not yet know the inside story; judgment on the Zaibatsu's participation in the war crime has to remain suspended for the moment.

Undoubtedly the great Zaibatsu were accessories after the fact. They all tried to make hay while the Rising Sun shone. Especially over here in Japanese-occupied China, the Mitsui and Mitsubishi and their companions proved the most grasping and the most rapacious of all the foreign interests that ever invaded the country. There was hardly any line of business too small for one or another of the Zaibatsu to try to monopolize. Over 80 percent of one-time Manchoukuo's foreign trade was concentrated in their hands. Equally in Shanghai. the four great Zaibatsu turned over more business than all other Japanese interests together. The Mitsui with the Army, and the Mitsubishi with the Navy, were hand and glove.

But so were other Japanese business concerns, and hundreds of thousands of individual Japanese. In Manchuria, actually the most aggressive big business group was that of Aikawa's Nissan interests, closely allied to the Kwantung Army faction. In the South China Sea area, another group outside the Zaibatsu managed to seize the first place in business under Japanese occupation. It is not that the Zaibatsu were more aggressive than other Nipponese business interests, or that their managers behaved more friendishly than individual Japanese carpet-baggers. It simply was that the Zaibatsu, by sheer fact of being the biggest business concerns in Japan, had the biggest possibilities and made the most of them. Probably investigation will establish the fact that they did nothing in particular to precipitate the war, and that they did nothing in particular either to prevent it. They simply seem to have ridden the tide. They seem entitled to their share in the average punishment to be meted out to Japan and the Japanese.

Quite another matter is that of the future war potentiality of the Zaibatsu. Is their continued existence as big concerns, or is it not, a potential danger to other countries? Are the Zaibatsu inherently and incurably imperialistic, aggressive, war-mongering? This is a question as to the nature of the Zaibatsu. True, much of their history and constitution is typically Japanese. But in the same way, American trusts carry remarkable American characteristics, English combines breathe the City air, and German concerns often reek of Prussianism. Basically, the four great Zaibatsu have a great deal in common with big business groupings elsewhere in the world; the similarities even seem to prevail over the peculiarities.

The Mitsui are an old concern. They are not older than some of the best Amsterdam and Genoan banks, though they have a history of 300 years. Feudal Japan knew other and more powerful concerns than theirs, but their great coup was their timely desertion of the Shogunate and financing of the Restoration in 1867. From this coup, they have been profiting ever since. The Sumitomo also reach back into feudal Japan, but are a shorter time in business than numerous reputable London banking fortunes. The Mitsubishi are but of Meiji origin, younger than America's Astors and Vanderbuilts, and so are the Yasuda. They all started in the dry-goods business and later went into exchange banking, as did the Morgans, and the Browns, and the Drexels.

Still later they seized upon well established industries, as did all the big American banks. They grew under a snowball system, just as big business groups grew in other industrial countries, and they remained under the effective control of exclusive little groups of intermarrying plutocratic families, again just as most everywhere else.

Divested from local and historical colors, and surveyed in the sober light of the modern day, the Zaibatsu appear as the Japanese variety of the big business species which has grown up in every large and economically resourceful country which allowed the development of independent business. They are a natural industrial growth, not peculiar to Japan, and by their nature they appear to tend to aggression and imperialist warfare no more and no less than other big business concerns of the same type elsewhere. Their continued existence would hardly threaten to put Japan back upon the warpath, while their mere dissolution would not necessarily be a safeguard against Japan's industrial rearmament.

Japan will have to be disciplined economically by blows striking deeper than at the mere financial superstructure of her economy. The great Zaibatsu, after all, are but conglomerations of titles to ownership in Japan's economy. Their dissolution would merely mean a transfer of title. Japan must be prevented from employing not merely certain types of ownership titles but certain lines of industry, of products, of raw materials, and even of research. The productive apparatus of Japanese economy, regardless of titles to property, must be subjected to regimentation, and must be stripped of the actual and potential means of waging another war.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

American Papers Condemn U.S. Military Policy in China

DISCUSSION of the civil war in China has succeeded comments upon the atomic bomb and European problems as the number one editorial topic in newspapers throughout the United States.

For the past two weeks the conflict has been discussed exhaustively by editorial writers, columnists and radio commentators. Possibly because of the highly critical opinions expressed and blunt language employed in describing both Chungking and Washington, little of this material has been published in local papers.

American policy and officials were criticized sharply on November 9 in an editorial appearing in the San Francisco Chronicle, independently-owned publication which is considered to be one of the most influential papers on the West Coast.

The editorial said:

"Unidentified 'high diplomatic quarters' are quoted in a current Washington dispatch as believing that the Chinese Civil war would soon end if the United States and Russia jointly announced a 'hands-off' policy and stayed by it....

"These careful gentlemen 'do not imply' that the United States is interferring in China in behalf of the Chiang Government. Well, we do. We consider invalid and disingenuous the War Department's official explanation that American transports carried Chiang's troops to North China and Manchuria to disarm the Japanese. This assistance also delivered Chiang's troops to places where we knew they were going to fight other Chinese. Had we wished to remain entirely neutral in the matter, our own troops could have disarmed the Japanese and then scrapped the arms. The diplomatic gentlemen go on to say, without the above implication, that the United States and Russia are drifting in the midst of an extremely explosive situation. We agree, and we agree with their proposal to check the drift.

"Not the least disquieting aspect of the China situation comes now to light in the State Department's announcement, through Secretary Byrnes, that the Department was not consulted on the use of the Marines in North China or the use of United States warships to carry Chiang's troops there. This again sounds disingenuous. In view of the long and intensive State Department liaison with Chungking, culminating in the Hurley mission, we hope Byrnes is not asking us to suppose that the post-armistice transportation of Chiang's troops never came up in prospect. Perhaps Mr. Byrnes means that the State Department was not officially aware of the movements in question.

Either way, it is not good enough. The American people have not delegated policy-making to the War Department nor the right to make military decisions clearly involving high policy, and this places the State Department either in a position of abetting a new and objectionable investiture or of not having known what was happening in a field where it has been so busy for so long and in its own sphere of responsibility."

The St. Louis (Missouri) Post-Dispatch struck a similar note on November 7, asking "Why not get out of China now?" The editorial said the report of imminent withdrawal of American troops is a victory for U.S. public opinion, "but it may be a barren victory unless our authorities can be further prodded by public opinion into moving faster than the report indicates. Why keep on making the mistake and running danger until December 5....? Our troops had no business there in the first place."

On the same day the Christian Science Monitor (Boston, Massachusettes), in a discussion of "America in China," urged the United States Government to take the public into its confidence regarding American troops in China and declares we cannot pretend there is no military intervention. After tracing the events leading up to the current situation the Monitor says:

"With the ending of the war, American policy is more than due for reappraisal. For today it is now not a question of furnishing lend-lease and other aid to Chungking against the Japanese; it is a question of giving vital arms and transport to one side in the Chinese civil war.... We....point out that if there has not so far been an actual clash of American with Chinese forces, there is grave danger of it if American planes and ships continue to carry Chungking troops into Communist-held areas...."

American radio commentators have been equally vocal regarding the situation. Commentator Joseph Harsch said on November 7 that China's unification is a desirable purpose of all concerned and "it can be achieved only under Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. Even Moscow has never contended that the Communist faction is popular enough or wise enough to do the job....and Moscow made its treaties with the Central Government."

Commentator Cecil Brown said on the same day that it is not determined to what an extent the Americans have compromised their position by helping the troops of Chiang Kai-shek, but "one point is emerging from the confusion in China and that is that no settlement is in sight. The Chinese Communists show every sign that they will continue to fight even if they get no outside help and irrespective of the amount of help that might be given to their opponents....

"The Chinese Communists seem convinced that one way to get their idea of freedom for the Chinese people is to fight for it."

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Sino-Soviet Exchange of Notes Culminates Long Mongolian Dispute

By FEDOR S. MANSVETOV

(From FOREIGN AFFAIRS, Oct. 1945).

THE international status of the Mongolian People's Republic, situated between China and Russia and better known as Outer Mongolia, which for many years has been singularly indefinite, is in process of being clarified. In notes exchanged on August 14 between the Foreign Ministers of Soviet Russia and China, the two countries agreed to recognize the independence of Outer Mongolia within her existing boundaries, subject to a plebiscite of the population involved. This settlement will remove a point of contention between China and Soviet Russia. As for the Mongolian people themselves, their ordinary way of life will not be much changed. The population, small in proportion to the size of the area and the richness of its natural resources, both agricultural and industrial, have long enjoyed only nominal independence; yet they did possess a real and cherished autonomy. Their paramount concern has always been to avoid colonization by either of their two great neighbors. The arrangement just announced would seem to remove at any rate the threat of Chinese colonization. It also provides the rest of the world with a significant clue to the nature of Soviet foreign policy.

To understand the importance of the present development we must go back some distance into history. The Mongolian People's Republic is the last remnant of the huge empire of Genghis Khan, which at one time encompassed almost all Asia and a great part of Europe. Its inhabitants, like those of the neighboring Chinese provinces, as well as the nomadic cattle-raisers of Russian and Chinese Turkestan, have changed their citizenship from time to time simply by wandering across boundary lines. It will be recalled, for instance, that the so-called "Sinkiang incident," which got into the newspapers in 1944, centered about the efforts of Chinese troops to turn back bands of roaming Kazakhs who had crossed over the border from Chinese Turkestan into the Mongolian People's Republic. According to Soviet sources, the Chinese soldiers invaded the Mongolian People's Republic and fired at the Kazakhs from airplanes. There have been numerous similar incidents in recent years.

At times the various territories, with legal systems of their own which were founded throughout Russian and Chinese Turkestan, Inner and Outer Mongolia and the southern part of Siberia after the downfall of Genghis Khan's empire, were independent; and at other times they acknowledged the sovereignty of China or Russia. Chinese sovereignty was usually nominal; the amount of tribute collected depended on the decision of the governor-general rather than on a policy of the central government. For centuries the Mongolian people practised a system of dual-citizenship, considering themselves citizens of their own state and likewise subjects of China, Russia or any other country on whose territory they happened to find themselves—for example, Dzungaria, which ruled over a part of western Mongolia and present-day Russian and Chinese Turkestan until 1757. The amount of tribute was often regulated by treaties. Such a dual-citizenship also existed in the Altai district until 1865, when borders were more or less definitely set, and is still practised in the region of the Upper Yenisei, now "independent" Tannu-Tova.

The first international recognition of Mongolian allegiance to China was given in the Russian-Chinese treaty of 1689, whereby Russia renounced her claim to the Amur Valley, already penetrated by her settlers. This treaty referred only to eastern Mongolia, but it held an important role in the subjugation of Mongolia to China, as from that moment the Mongols lost hope of playing their powerful neighbors off against one another. Gradually China took possession of Mongolia, but until the middle of the nineteenth century she thought of it only as a buffer between herself and Russia and showed little interest in the internal affairs of the Mongols or in the exploitation of the material resources of their territory.

During the reign of Emperor Tsiantsin (1796-1820), a lengthy code was drawn up which purported to regulate all aspects of Mongolian life as well as the relations between Mongolia and its suzerain, China. Though the Code of Tsiantsin was a one-side edict of the Chinese emperor, both China and Mongolia looked upon it as an act with international validity, binding upon both countries and subject to change only by mutual agreement. And down to the present time, in spite of the many alterations in Mongolia's political structure, and the subdivision of her land by China and Russia, she has continued to regard the Code as her basic constitution. In theory, it regulated relations of the Mongolian lords with one another and with the Chinese Government. In practice, the only live issue was Chinese emigration to Mongolia. The Code declared emphatically that "All Chinese....who are situated within the borders of China, are forbidden to cross over the border and to plow and farm Mongolian land..." And it enumerated the penalties for violation of this rule and for lax enforcement by civil officials.

Down to the present, the question of immigration has been the one major international issue in which the Mongolian people in every walk of life felt concerned. They know that free entry of either Chinese or Russians to their land means the end of their national existence. As a result, whether Mongolia is pro-Chinese or pro-Russian, or becomes either in the future, depends upon the attitudes taken by the two Powers on the subject of colonization. True independence will be most difficult for Mongolia, situated as she is between Russia and China. The Mongols have always been willing to accept help from any neighboring nation if that would ensure them against an influx of colonists. This is the basic factor on which hinges the settlement of all Mongolian problems.

II

Russia's construction of the Chinese Eastern Railway brought a change in Chinese policy toward Mongolia. As this whole northern region began to be developed, China ceased to think of Mongolia as a buffer state, and began to look upon it as a land for settlement of surplus population. She also decided that only by populating the border regions thickly could they be saved from colonization and seizure by Russia. In consequence, Chinese emigration was greatly increased in the latter part of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth. Chinese settlers flooded Manchuria and Inner Mongolia and began to penetrate the eastern khoshuns, or countries, of Outer Mongolia.

The response of the Mongols in 1907 was a series of revolutionary riots with the slogan "Independent Mongolia." The rioting, which began in Inner Mongolia, was at first directed against the Japanese; several Japanese surveyors were killed. From 1907 to 1910, local uprisings spread throughout all of Inner and Outer Mongolia. In 1911, a general uprising drove the Chinese garrisons and Chinese officials out of the country. Farms of Chinese colonists were burned, their animals were killed or confiscated and their planted fields were cut down. In 1911 a convention of lords and high lamas proclaimed the independence of Mongolia, and set up Khutukhta, "the Liv-Buddha," as the head of a new government which embraced both Inner and Outer Mongolia.

This new government was nevertheless so weak that China might easily have re-established her position in Mongolia in spite of her own internal disturbances. Now, however, Russia entered the picture decisively. Her pact with England in 1907, which led to the Anglo-French-Russian entente, had freed her hands in the Far East. Japan immediately came to terms with her, and in the ensuing Russo-Japanese treaties the two countries bound themselves to decide together all questions threatening the status quo in the Orient. The treaties were accompanied by secret protocols fixing spheres of influence in China. All of Outer Mongolia and parts of Inner Mongolia and Manchuria were included in Russia's sphere.

At the first sign that China intended to attempt to regain control of Mongolia, Russia officially recognized Mongolian autonomy and on November 3, 1912, concluded a treaty with the government of Khutukhta. Significantly, the first article of the treaty dealt with the question of Chinese colonization: "The Imperial Russian Government shall assist Mongolia to maintain the autonomous regime which she has established, as also the right to have her national army, and to admit neither the presence of Chinese troops on her territory nor the colonization of her land by the Chinese." In this and subsequent treaties the Russian Government was rewarded by many privileges, including virtually exclusive rights to construct railroads. However, in all of these treaties, Russia scrupulously avoided claiming provileges of Russian colonization of Mongolian soil. Boundary lines were not defined.

There followed a Sino-Russian treaty of November 5, 1913, in which Russia recognized China's "sovereignty" over Outer Mongolia, and China recognized Outer Mongolian autonomy. A proviso of the treaty stated that "China binds itself not to intervene in these matters and consequently will not send tropps into Outer Mongolia, nor will it keep any civil or military official there, and it will abstain from colonizing in that country." Russia bound herself to abide by these same restrictions. In this treaty the boundaries of the newly autonomous state were described as those of Outer Mongolia, where they merged with the Chinese Altai district, subsequently included in Sinkiang Province (Chinese Turkestan). This treaty was confirmed by a tripartite agreement of China, Russia and Mongolia. Preservation of the fiction of Chinese sovereignty served to avoid the ticklish problem of obtaining recognition of Mongolia's new status by other Powers.

After the Russian Revolution in 1917 and the temporary collapse of Russian authority in the Far East, Mongolia was plunged into chaos. One regime followed another. First, the Mongolian Government with Khutukhta's sanction, petitioned China to re-establish the "old bonds of friendship, and to revoke the auto-

homy." The President of the Chinese Republic immediately proclaimed the revocation of Mongolian autonomy (November 1919), declaring: "Five races of our land have equal rights in the Republic, and the Mongolian territory...has become a part of the Chinese Republic." A large army under the command of General Hsu Shi-chen quickly occupied Outer Mongolia except for the western section. General Hsu, who belonged to the Japanophile club, Ahn Foo (Party), established a purely Chinese administration which began to settle great masses of Chinese peasants in Outer Mongolia. The effect of this land policy and of repressive military rule was disastrous to Chinese prestige in Mongolia. Riots and uprisings took place throughout the country. By the latter part of 1920, Chinese troops were holding only the capital, Urga (later renamed Ulan-Bator), and a few other points; the rest of the country was in a state anarchy.

In 1921 the "white" general, Baron Ungern-Sternberg, who had been defeated in Russia by Soviet troops, captured Urga. He was driven out by Mongol-Soviet troops and a People's Government was set up. In the treaty signed in November of that year between the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic (one of the seven republics which then constituted the Soviet Union) and the People's Government of Mongolia (under the nominal leadership of Khutukhta), the USSR formally recognized the People's Government as the only legitimate Government of Mongolia. The agreement contained disclaimers of extraterritorial rights, provided for the return to Russia of rights to postal and telegraph services and established a mixed committee for delineating boundaries.

According to the treaties between China and Russia, and the subsequent tripartite treaty with autonomous Mongolia, the Province of Uryankhai—later called Tannu-Tuva—was considered part of autonomous Mongolia. This province takes in a great basin at the source of the Yenisei River and is surrounded by the mountains of Sayan and Tannu Ola. It is rich in natural resources, both agricultural and mineral. The mountain ranges just named have almost no passes, and the control of this territory by Russia makes the southern borders of Siberia practically impregnable to attack by any possible enemy land forces. Its stragetic importance had been recognized by the government of Peter the Great. In those days the Russians had not yet penetrated the Uryankhai Province, and had only a few settlers along the northern parts of Sayan—the southern reaches of present-day Siberia. Yet in 1715, the Russian Government, in treaties with the Dzungarian Government which laid claim to the Uryankhai Province, asserted: "The Siberian rivers Ob, Yenisei and Lena have been Siberian since time immemorial, from their mouths, where they flow into the sea, to the mountains from which they came. Whatever rivers flow into them, and the surrounding lands from which these rivers derive, are lands of His Tsarist Majesty."

At the close of civil war in Siberia, the Soviet Government turned its attention to Uryankhai. First the name itself was changed to Tannu-Tuva, in accordance with latest ethnographic researches. A Congress of the People of Tannu-Tuva met August 13, 1921. A plenipotentiary delegation from the Soviet Government attended, as did a delegation froom the People's Government of Outer Mongolia. The Congress declared Tannu-Tuva independent, drew up a constitution and established a government. The Soviet Government speedily recognized its independence (September 9, 1921), repudiated its own rights as protector and established permanent diplomatic relations. In December, a parliament, called Khuruldan, held its first session. The People's Government of Mongolia, and its successor the Mongolian People's Republic, followed the example of the Soviet Government and recognized Tannu-Tuva's independence, exchanged diplomatic representatives and set definite boundaries. If we remember that the position of the Tannu-Tuva Republic was of great strategic importance to Russia, that its population did not exceed 75,000 and that it covered an area greater than that of pre-war Czechoslovakia, we shall realize how important these diplomatic successes were to the Soviet Government.

In 1925, after negotiations between Sun Yat-sen and the Soviet representative, A. A. Joffe, a pact was signed by China and Soviet Russia. The latter therein declared: "The Government of the USSR recognizes that Outer Mongolia is a part of the Chinese Republic and honors the sovereign rights of China. The Government of the USSR declares that as soon as the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Outer Mongolia...is practical...all troops of the USSR will be withdrawn..."

Less than a year after the conclusion of this treaty the Soviet Government, through its ambassador to Peiping, officially informed the Chinese Government that Soviet troops had left Outer Mongolia. But at the same time, the Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs, Chicherin, made the following statement to the press: "The Soviet Government recognizes Mongolia as part of the Republic of China, enjoying, however, an autonomy so far-reaching as to preclude Chinese interference with its internal affairs...After several crises the internal situation in Mongolia has settled down and been consolidated on a basis somewhat similar to the Soviet System."

These documents evidently were interpreted differently by China and Soviet Russia. Once the first phase of the Russian Revolution was over, the Soviet Government seems in practice to have taken the position of the Tsarist Government in regard to Mongolia, and implied in several treaties that Mongolia was not a part of China. The Chinese Government protested these treaties. However, none of the protests made any specific mention of the Tannu-Tuva Republic. Apparently the Chinese Government considered the establishment of that state as only a phase of the Mongolian problem.

Border incidents between Mongolian troops and those of Japan and "Manchukuo" began in 1936. Eventually the Soviet brought troops into Mongolia, and the ensuing conflicts with the Japanese at times assumed the proportions of major battles. The Chinese Government did not protest re-entry of Russian troops, at that time preferring Soviet occupation of Mongolia to Japanese occupation.

The Chinese Republic has been unable to enter into direct relations with the Mongolian People's Republic. All borders of the Mongolian People's Republic and of Tannu-Tuva remained closed except those contiguous to Soviet Russia. Despite these difficulties, several contacts were made through the mails between the Chinese Government and the Mongolian People's Republic, and some mention of such contacts appeared in the official Mongolian press...Although they failed to establish legal relations between China and Mongolia, they did succeed in throwing some light on the basic differences in position of the two governments, Apparently the Chinese Government always underlined the equal rights and duties of all "five nations" (Chinese, Manchurian, Tibetan, Mongolian and Moslem) in the Chinese Republic. The Mongolian Peple's Republic, while not taking issue with this point of view, invariably countered by saying, in effect, that a real republic should be established in China and that this reform must be carried out so as to give each of the five races a chance of being blessed with peace, liberty and equality. Otherwise, it concluded, each of them must retain the authority to settle its own affairs.

III.

Let us now recapitulate. Until the signature of the Soviet-Chinese treaty on August 14 of this year, China's position was that the territory of Outer Mongolia, as comprised by the boundaries that existed before the Mongolian revolution, was, at any rate technically, part of China. Millions of Chinese waited only the lifting of boundary barriers to flow into the country, to farm its fertile plateaus and sloping hills and to exploit the wealth hidden in its earth.

Mongolia's own position was no less clear. It was the same under the government of the Mongolian People's Republic, organized by Soviet Russia, as it was under the autocratic government of Khutukhta, controlled by princes and high lamas. The Mongols stood firm for the provisions of the Code of Tsiantsin, which guaranteed against an influx of Chinese settlers. They were ready to accept any protectorate whatsoever, by any country at all, which would safeguard their land from colonizations.

The Russian position in regard to Mongolia was considerably more complicated Under the Tsars, Russia followed a policy of colonization in Siberia and other open territories. Although in appearance Soviet Russia broke with the foreign policy of Tsarist Russia, she continued in practice to follow the doctrine of expansion. But in the case of Mongolia the advocates of moderation in expansion appeared in the main to be victorious, as indicated by the following evidence:

(1) The Mongolian People's Republic was not incorporated into the Soviet Union, When we recall the fate of Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, and remember that the inclusion of Mongolia in the USSR would offer no material difficulties, we perceive unmistakable evidence of Russian self-restraint in this case.

(2) There was no Russian colonization within the Mongolian borders. Even more significant, the number of Russian agricultural settlers, never, large, decreased. Russians in Mongolia have been army instructors, employees of the government, specialists in the newly-developing industry, doctors, veterinarians, and so on. Every effort was made to replace this temporary Russian population by Mongols.

(3) There was no contact between Chinese Communists and Outer Mongolia. Journalists representing the Soviet point of view emphatically reiterated in recent years that the Soviet Government sent supplies and ammunition to China only through the Central Government in Chungking. This statement may have been an exaggeration, but not a great one. In the writer's opinion, what little help has been given to Communist China and the Manchurian partisans has gone around Mongolia and not through it. The strategic position of the Mongolian People's Republic made it a logical arsenal for Communist China and Manchuria; but in actuality the Russian Government deliberately refrained from using it for this purpose.

(4) Pan-Mongolism was suppressed in the Mongolian People's Republic and in the Buriat-Mongol Republic of the Soviet Union. Pan-Mongol propaganda, backed by the Soviet Union, would have been a strong weapon for wresting Inner Mongolia, Chinese Turkestan and Tibet outright from China, and annexing them to the Soviet domain, had that been the Russian objective.

(5) Increased Russian colonization in the Republic of Tannu-Tuva points the contrast to the Soviet policy toward the Mongolian People's Republic, The Russian population in Tannu-Tuva was about 25,000 before the Russian Revolution; it now surpasses the native population. Apparently the Soviet Government intends

20,000 Slaps In The Face Mark Japanese Record In Hongkew

By ANNA GINSBOURG

AT least 20,000 slaps in the face over a period of 30 months is a record of which even Japanese administrators could well be proud. And they were, until the day when Japan herself lost face as a nation by accepting the Potsdam terms, which automatically put an end to the anti-Jewish laws enforced in Shanghai by military proclamation since February 18, 1943.

The slaps in the fact are not a metaphorical expression. They were one of the most popular measures for the enforcement of this proclamation practised by the Japanese *gestapo* here—the Shanghai Bureau for Stateless Refugee Affairs in the Designated Area for the "Stateless Refugees," or in plain words the Jewish ghetto.

Enforcement of restrictions on residence, occupation and the movements of 15,000 Jewish refugees segregated in the ghetto during the two and one-half years of its existence necessitated the administration of at least 20,000 slaps.

According to the Japanese census, 15,000 persons of both sexes, including children, were housed in the ghetto. These included practically every stateless person who had arrived in Shanghai from Germany and German-occupied areas since 1937. Nearly 99.9 percent of these "stateless" persons incidentally proved to be Jews. According to the same figures, 13,000 of these were between 17 and 60 years old and considered eligible for work, but only a fourth (3000 people) were employed outside the ghetto. Few refugees could boast of a record of uninterrupted employment outside the ghetto.

For those thus employed a special pass was needed. This was valid for anywhere from one to six months, with the shorter time-limit usually imposed so as to give the refugees the maximum amount of inconvenience. Statistic show a total of 30,000 pass renewals for 3000 refugees during the whole period, and with two out of every three applicants receiving slaps as well as renewals, the official slap-administering record of the bureau stands at at least 20,000.

These were official. Unofficial slaps—administered by small fry military and civilian officials—swelled the score to some extent. The writer herself, mistaken for a refugee woman, was slapped on the face in a crowded tram by a Japanese soldier who apparently believed he was entitled to more breathing room than he was getting. He wouldn't have got away with it but for the fact that, when I came to my senses, I found both my hands strongly clasped by an old Chinese standing by, and a pair of imploring eyes searching my face.

Despite incidents of this sort, which typify unwarranted maltreatment and abuse in the Japanese ghetto, the reign of terror in Hongkew seems but a pale image of Nazi diabolicism as experienced in the horror-camps of Buchenwald and Treblinka. German anti-Semitism was cruel and outspoken but with the Japanese, why, there was no anti-Semitism at all! Persecuting the Jews? God forbid! Establishing a ghetto? For Heaven's sake! Who conceived such an ugly word? In Hongkew there was a sphere of prosperity for stateless refugees within the framework of the Co-Prosperity Sphere of the East Asiatic nations established by the "new order." Here Jews were to "lead a happy life under their own institutions" (this is quoted from an official announcement by Mr. Kubota, Director General of the Shanghai Bureau of Stateless Refugee Affairs). It was nothing but the long-cherished Jewish state—in miniature.

Officially there was no anti-Semitism, no ghetto and no anti-Jewish laws. In the first official proclamation and in all of the numerous decrees issued by the Bureau, the word *Jew* or *Jewish* never appeared. Signboards marking the ghetto borders read "stateless refugees prohibited to pass here without permission." Even the identifying badge to be worn outside the ghetto had but one simple Japanese character on it, and that character was "pass." The art of hypocrisy, as evidenced in this underhand form of Jew-baiting, deceived no-one, but in many instances led to tragic consequences.

During the early days after the first proclamation was issued, for instance, regulations were rather slack, and many people who fell into the required category postponed registering with the Bureau. Others were permitted to stay out on slender pretexts. Suddenly and drastically, however, the Japanese pulled the reins. Under orders from Mr. Okura, one of the Bureau's gestapo-men, those who had failed to register, or had registered too late, were arrested and placed in a typhoid-infected cell at Wayside Police Station. Without a single exception, the victims contracted an extremely dangerous type of typhoid with bacilla penetrating into the brain. There were eight instantaneous deaths out of 15 cases.

Mr. Okura, ranking second in face-slapping but first in sadism, was responsible for nervous breakdowns and suicides by the score. Speaking gilb English, this gendarme bore closer resemblance to the Nazi type of Jew-bater than any of his colleagues.

Mr. K. Ghoya, lover of fine arts and number one face-slapper, was the official in charge of special passes authorizing employment outside the ghetto. An interesting case for psychoanalysts and an excellent specimen for a mental asylum, he did not leave as bad a memory in the minds of his victims as might have been expected. Not devoid of human weaknesse (of which face-slapping is a recognized Japanese variety), he was repaid to some extent at the hands of his former victims after peace. Listed as a war criminal, Ghoya is expected to face a military tribunal, but careful investigations may lead him to a mental ward.

The third star in the Japanese anti-Semitic constellation was Mr. T. Kubota, originator and organizer of the ghetto scheme. Mr. Kobota prided himself on the fact that he had never slapped a Jew. He had never been anti-Semitic, either. Tidy, sleek and the returned-student type, he took pains always to be courteous and obliging. Even the proclamation that he signed was "an obligation to protect the Jews."

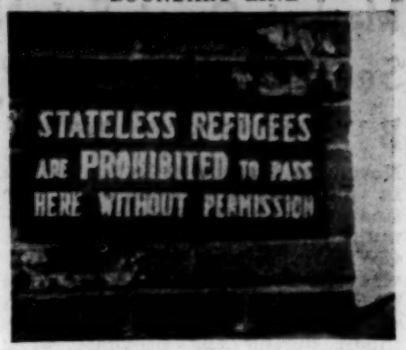
"The proclamation," he said in an interview with the press, "has by no means been motivated by anti-Semitism. All manifestations of anti-Semitic feeling will be severely punished in Shanghai," he declared.

Responsible for Okura and Ghoya, for the proclamation, for the gestapo of which he was the chief, and for 20,000 slaps in the face, Mr. Kubota has never touched a Jew, has never hated one. A paragon of all the virtues, he has never harbored evil thoughts against anyone. And that, when you come to think of it, applies to all our defeated aggressors. They were there, yes, but it was always someone else who was responsible.

SLAP-ARTIST

Mr. K. Ghoya, in charge of passes in the refugee area during the war, grinned and slapped his way to notoriety. He may make an interesting study for psychologists.

BOUNDARY LINE



Sign posts like this, posted around the refugee area, never mentioned the word "Jew."

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to maintain close control of this rich and strategic territory, and now has a much firmer claim there than did Peter the Great.

Now comes the publication of the treaty negotiated in Moscow by Premier Soong and Foreign Commissar Molotov, and of the text of two accompanying letters referring specifically to Outer Mongolia. In one of these letters the Chinese Government declares its readiness to recognize the independence of Outer Mongolia, within its existing boundaries, provided a plebiscite indicates that this is the desire of the people of the area. In the second, the Soviet Union takes note of China's readiness to do this and states its own interntion to respect Outer Mongolia's independence and territorial integrity. The phraseology might not preclude the eventual absorption of the independent Mongolian People's Republic into the Soviet Union, composed as it is of at least technically independent republics. But for the purposes of the Mongol inhabitants the guarantee will be judged chiefly by whether or not the Soviet authorities continue, as they have done up to now, to limit emigration into Mongolian territory.

Market Quiet But No Hope Seen of Drop In Prices

BUSINESS in general was quiet during the past week ending November 10 with little fluctuation in quotations, especially in the financial market. Gold bar's minimum rate during the week was CNC$800,000 while the maximum was CNC$935,000, closing at CNC$865,000. Quotations of cotton cloth and cotton yarn which rose much during the previous week ruled steady. But prices for matches and soap increased very much during the week from CNC$41,000 to CNC$62,000 for the former and CNC$10,000 to CNC$16,000 for the latter.

Factors responsible for the quiet situation include: (1) The authorities have decided to sell confiscated commodities including cotton cloth, sugar and others through the leading department stores, including Wing On, Sincere's, Sun Sun, Sun, and the Native Products Co. (2) The gradual resumption of operations by many factories, including the operation of 104,000 spindles in the cotton mills. (3) The acute problem of coal is being solved with 80,000 tons of coal being brought here monthly, of which 20,000 tons are consumed by the Shanghai Power Company and the remaining 60,000 tons by private factories and the general public. (4) As to rice, not only have small quantities been sold at such low price of CNC$5,000 per picul to the general public, but the Bureau of Social Affairs of the Shanghai Municipality is planning the import of large quantities of rice from the producing regions in cooperation with local rice merchants and banks.

Although there are many complaints about the sale of confiscated cotton cloth at a price which is considered too high, the general rise in the prices of different kinds of cotton cloth has definitely been checked by the decision to sell this confiscated cargo. The situation is expected to improve further in the near future as godowns will soon be opened and large quantities of "frozen" cargo may be available to meet local as well as outport demands. It was reported last week that Customs staff members are helping the authorities in checking the goods "frozen" in these godowns.

Not Satisfactory

However, the general situation is far from satisfactory. This is reflected in the numerous strikes declared by workers during the week under review. For instance, workers of the tram car company, post offices, water works, and leading department stores caused serious hardship and inconvenience to the general public. The workers of the tram car company went back to work when the management paid each of the 2,000 workers a special allowance of CNC$15,000.

The financial market has been much affected by Tientsin merchants, who have sold large numbers of bars, as prices in the North China port were lower than in the local market. However, by the end of the week, the same Tientsin merchants started to buy again as the price of gold in Tientsin increased above that of the gold price in town. On Saturday, while the gold price here was CNC$865,000, it was CNC$1,160,000 in Tientsin. In Chungking, the prices of both gold bars and US dollar notes were steady during the week and had no effect whatsoever on the local market.

The stocks and shares market was also steady with selective buying on the part of investors. Shares of the Wing On Mill, Wing On Co., and Mayar Silk remained popular with prices increasing. The following list gives the closing rates on Saturday, November 10:

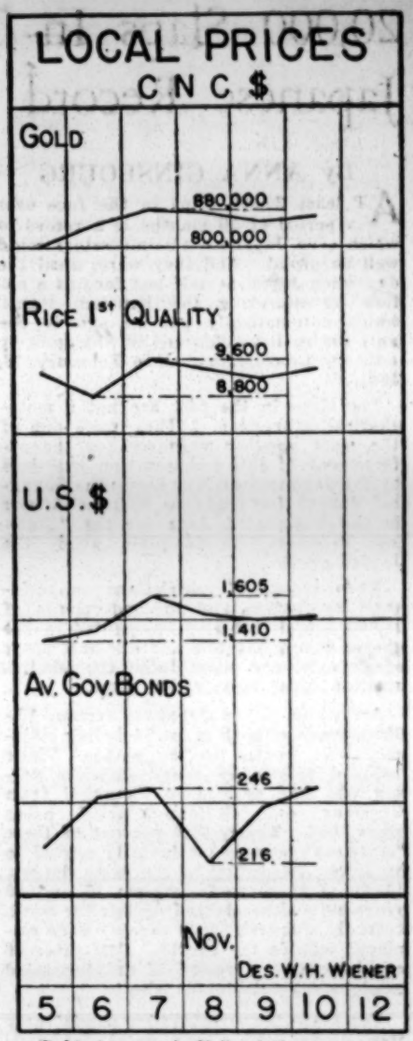
Wing On Mill	CNC$ 520
Wing On Co.	400
Mayar Silk	430
Smart Shirts	40
Sin Ya Chemical	15½
China Match	210
Ewo Cotton	2000
Ewo Brewery	400
Paper Industries	400
Wheelock	5100

The highest price for 42's cotton yarn was CNC$1,250,000; for 32's was CNC$1,150,000 and for 16's CNC$450,000 per bale. "Dragon Head" cotton cloth was quoted at CNC$65,000 per piece of 40 yards. "Ruby Queen" cigarettes were sold at CNC$950,000 against CNC$1,050,000 during the previous week.

The growing tension in North China and the lack of any improvement in the Kuomintang-Communist negotiations in Chungking during the past week were looked upon by business circles as a serious threat to any immediate economic recovery. With the start of a new civil war, it is natural that expenses of the government will be increased and that inflation will be intensified. In general, it is predicted that prices in both the financial and commodity markets will be greatly increased in the future.

The financial market remained inactive and weak. Quotations dropped further on Thursday, November 15 because of the rumor that local authorities would suppress black market dealings in stocks and shares.

	Nov. 8	Nov. 15
	CNC$	CNC$
Gold bar.....	870,000	840.000
US dollar	1,520	1,450
Wing On Mill	500	440
Mayar	350	340
Rice	9,500	11,000



Gold bar and U.S. dollar quotations during the period under review displayed a more stable tendency than during the previous week. Although local market rates do not represent a fair evaluation of the present situation on the part of local operators-a fact which is closely connected with the narrowness of the market and the sometimes hysterical attitude of local speculators-, any indication of strengthened confidence in the Chinese National currency will have a beneficial influence upon many fields of economic activities and thus contribute towards the much-needed economic recovery of China.

Rice prices still continued high, but it may be hoped that the cheap sale of rice will affect the general market and somewhat relieve the burden of the average wage and salary earning Chinese.

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BUSINESS FOOT NOTES

THE Ministry of Finance this week promulgated a new law abolishing government restrictions of the purchase and sale of tung oil, tea, pig bristles, silk and wool. This enables dealers in the aformentioned items to transport within China and to export from the country without obtaining permits.

It was announced in New York this week that China has purchased an undisclosed amount of Mexican cotton which is presently being held in bond in the United States.

The Central Government announced this week that it will appropriate CNC$600,000,000 to be used for relief purposes from now until the end of next year. This is in addition to the CNC$100,000,000 already spent from June to September of this year.

Chinese papers this week reported that the Central Government and France are negotiating an agreement which, when completed, will provide for joint Sino-French management of the French-built railway from Indo-China to Kunming, capital of Yunnan.

The Shanghai Telephone Company this week was reported to have placed orders in the United States for 90,000 new instruments, in an effort to solve the acute phone shortage here.

The Kincheng Banking Corporation, the Continental Bank, the Joint Savings Bank and other banking firms here last week were reported to have began reconversion of bank accounts from CRB notes into CNC. According to local papers, bank accounts which showed no activity since the date when they were converted from CNC to CRB at the rate of two to one, will be reconverted on the same scale.

The puppet Central Reserve Bank of China issued a grand total of CRB$3,321,693,000,000 in bank notes, according to press dispatches from Tokyo. The reports further said that the puppet Federal Reserve Bank of North China issued $132,603,000,000 in notes, the Bank of Taiwan issued $1,600,000,000 worth and the puppet Central Bank in the Northeastern Provinces issued notes valued at $8,157,000,000.

More than 967,000 cotton spindles in puppet and Japanese mills in Shanghai had been taken over by Chinese authorities by last week. The remaining 333,000 spindles in Japanese and puppet factories were destroyed by their owners prior to Chinese occupation of the city. However, due to the coal shortage, only some 14,000 spindles have resumed operation.

In addition to the above spindles, about 48,000 wool and 22,000 hemp spindles have been confiscated.

The Chinese ministry of Communications announced this week the placing of orders with Canadian and American firms for 30 liberty-type ships. The order, along with another one for 500,000 railroad cross ties from Canada, was placed by Premier T. V. Soong.

The Rockefeller and Mellon families have established a new reinsurance corporation to be known as the General Reinsurance Corporation which will be capitalized at US$38,000,000 and will operate in the field formerly dominated by Lloyds of London. It will assume insurance firms to touch.
risks too great for any one or two regular

DR. Wong Wen-hao, minister of Economic Affairs, has assumed direction of the Kailan Mines, which henceforth will be operated as a joint Sino-British concern. This arrangement is in accordance with the Sino-British Agreement signed in 1934. Reports from Tientsin indicate that during the Japanese occupation, coal production at the mines dropped from 500,000 to 200,000 tons monthly.

Joseph Frazer, president of the Kaiser-Frazer Corp., announced that production of the new Frazer automobile will get underway at the giant Willow Run bomber plant about February 1. The Frazer is one of two models the newly-formed company will produce. Production on the other, the low-priced Kaiser, will begin no later than May, Frazer said.

A delegation of Indian industrialists, representing various Indian states, arrived in New York this week. The delegation, which has been in Britain, will go on to Washington where they will begin a study of American industry.

Meanwhile, from London it was announced that a new British-financed company will soon began the manufacture in India of a radical new three-cylinder car and tractor, as well as the two-cylinder French National car. The company is now being registered and production is expected to get under way within 18 months.

Hongkong note issuing banks last week resumed exchange dealings with the sterling bloc, quoting the rate of 16 Hongkong dollars to the pound sterling.

Bengal Province in India is expecting imports of Burmese rice before January 1, according to a statement last week by the Bengal Food Director. He listed Bengal's rice stocks at 390,000 tons and expressed confidence that soon they would be increased substantially.

Powell Book Creates Stir Among Reviewers

THE book "My 25 Years in China," by J. B. Powell, editor and publisher of the CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW who is still in the United States recuperating from injuries received while held in Bridge House here by the Japanese, has raised considerable comment among American reviewers.

The book, which recounts political, economic and military developments in China during the period between the two wars, has been alternately praised and damned by various American papers.

Lewis Gannett, writing in the New York Herald Tribune, said the book was disappointing in that it expressed "progressive treaty port views," but that the trend of events set forth lost nothing in the retelling. The New York Times said the book was "singularly stiff and lifeless" and was "sharply critical of the Chinese Communists and minimizes their importance. (He) made politics his chief interest and his book shows no evidence that he paid much attention to Chinese culture and civilization, or even to the Chinese as individuals."

Harry Hansen, reviewing the book for the New York World-Telegram termed the book an aid to understanding problems in the Far East. Hansen said:

"This detailed account, going back to Mr. Powell's arrival in China in 1917, including the Manchurian war and the Soviet's troubles, is helpful in explaining the complicated background of Far Eastern relations.

"'J. B.' is not a diplomat; he has no political program to offer. He looks on Chiang Kai-shek as a great leader for China and regards the responsibility of America in the east as huge. He closes his book with a brief reminder that millions of intelligent Asiatics, who formerly turned to Europe, will now look to the United States for friendship and help."

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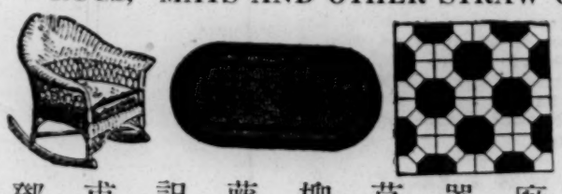

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

THE Chungking edition of the Ta Kung Pao last week reported that HENRY PU YI (KANG TEH), former puppet Emperor of Manchuria under the Japanese, is now a prisoner in Moscow. The Russians announced his capture shortly after their invasion of Manchuria, but nothing further concerning his whereabouts has been disclosed since.

A reindictment of EZRA POUND on charges of treason was urged last week by U.S. Attorney General Clark. Pound has been charged with making propaganda broadcasts for Mussolini during the war. Six Italian witnesses, who claimed to have seen Pound making broadcasts in which he is alleged to have appealed to American soldiers to cease fighting, have arrived in Washington to testify against the former American newspaperman.

MR. PAN KUNG-CHEN, head of the Central Publicity Commission, was met at the airport here by Municipal Government, Kuomintang Party and San Min Chu I Youth Corps representatives when he arrived from Chungking.

MR. CHANG TSE-CHUN, economics lecturer, and MISS TSO YAH, Chinese vice-consul in London, were married in St. Martin's Church in London on November 10.

THE REV. ELWOOD GARDNER TEWKSBURY, 80 year-old missionary and educational worker who was repatriated to the United States after his liberation from a Shanghai concentration camp, died in New York's Columbia University Medical Center on November 5.

JACK HOWARD, former Shanghai Evening Post advertising manager, was picked up for investigation in connection with alleged war criminal activities, U.S. Army Headquarters here announced. Others picked up for investigation last week included THEODORE C. GARRETT, an American, FRANCISCO CARNEIRO, a Portuguese, and KAY KYOSHI MIURA, an American-born Japanese.

CHI SHIH-YING, Chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Government and publisher of Time and Tide magazine, arrived here from Chungking last week for a short visit before proceeding to Liaoning to assume his new duties there.

SENATOR JOSEPH H. BALL (Republican of Minnesota) last week termed the United Nations Charter "pitifully inadequate in the atomic age," and called for a new international conference to strengthen the charter by forming it into a super-state.

CAPTAIN HAROLD E. STASSEN, former Governor of Minnesota, last week proposed the formation of a United Nations Air Force to be equipped with a limited number of atomic bombs, and urged that thereafter the manufacture of the bombs be banned by an amendment to the United Nations Charter as a crime against mankind.

ADMIRAL HARRY E. YARNELL, Retired, former commander of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet, said last week in his syndicated column that the Japanese are eager for democracy. He said, "From Okinawa to New Jersey and back to Tinian — the stories are identical. Wherever people of Japanese origin find a democratic opportunity, they take advantage of it eagerly."

MAJ. GEN. CLAIRE L. CHENNAULT, organizer of the famed "Flying Tigers," and former chief of their successor, the U.S. 14th Air Force, this week was again reported to be returning to China to advise Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek on aerial matters. When this report was first circulated early this month, General Chennault, who is vacationing in Florida, refused to comment.

DR. LEIGHTON STUART, chancellor of Yenching University, arrived in Shanghai this week on his way to the States for conferences with Yenching's board of directors regarding the reopening of the school. Dr. Stuart was interned by the Japanese at the beginning of the war and spent four years in an internment camp in North China.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN was reported this week to be actively backing the proposed Army-Navy merger into one department of national defense. The cabinet, meanwhile, is divided over the issue, with War Secretary Patterson favoring and Navy Secretary Forrestal opposing the measure.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, condemning the British ultimatum to Indonesian leaders declared: "If the imperial powers do not make up their minds to quit Asia, or accord it certain rights, Asia and Europe will have to prepare to fight each other soon."

GEN. ANDREW ALEXANDROVITCH ZHDANOV became the center of the latest speculation about Generalissimo Josef Stalin this week when the London Daily Mail reported that he was slated to succeed the Generalissimo, should the latter's "illness continue." Stalin was said to have named Zhdanov as his successor in a letter to the Supreme Soviet Presidum.

MARQUIS JOICHI KIDO, lord keeper of the Privy Seal, is reported to be ready to resign and accept responsibility for recommending to the Thorne Hidiki Tojo for premier, Kido is considered one of Hirohito's chief advisers and strongly supported Tojo for the premiership before Pearl Harbor.

EMPEROR HIROHITO has offered his personal jewelry and art objects as payment for food should Supreme Allied Headquarters allow importation of food, the Tokyo Mainichi reported this week.

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EVENTS IN BRIEF

THE "key money" racket will be stamped out in Shanghai, declared Mayor Chien Ta-chun at the initial meeting of the House Renting Control Committee this week. The mayor said the demanding of gold bars or any other form of security as key money was illegal. The committee hopes to set forth a list of rules governing the renting of property in an effort to alleviate the serious housing situation here.

Time, Inc., publishers of Time, Life, Fortune and Architectural Forum magazines has announced its intention to purchase the Maine Seaboard Paper Company of Bucksport, Maryland. "Time is acquiring this outstanding paper-making property, built in 1930 and backed up by more than 600 square miles of timberland, as a source of additional paper for Time and Life," Roy E. Larsen, president of Time, Inc. said.

Overseas Chinese inhabitants of Leyte Island, where General MacArthur made his initial landing in the Philippines, have contributed CNC$1,000,000 to the Overseas Chinese Mutual Aid Society to be remitted to China for comforting of Chinese troops. The money was remitted to the San Min Chu I Youth Corps for transmission to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

General Claire L. Chennault, in a radio interview in the States, said that he felt the members of the original Flying Tigers (American Volunteer Group) should get the same benefits as American Army personnel. Chennault said that his volunteers had to give up their military careers when they came to China before Pearl Harbor "and as Flying Tigers they have never received any service benefits, such as pensions or disability claims. They haven't even been awarded a service ribbon or combat star."

The Water Conservancy Commission of the Executive Yuan this week announced the appointment of Mr. Hsu Yuan-cheng as director of the Kiangshan (Yangtze-Hankow) Engineering Administration to direct the work of repairing and expanding the Chungking-Changsha and Laolung dykes and the Fankoupa water locks.

On the same day it was reported from Chungking that the Central Government is contemplating a "greatly reduced" YVA (Yangtze Valley Administration) plan because of the troubled internal conditions. Originally planned as an enlarged version of the American Tennessee Valley Administration with a dam and power installation at Ichang surpassing any built in the world so far, revised plans call for a somewhat reduced installation calling for the expenditure of much less than the originally estimated US$13,000,000,000.

The long—discussed plan of bridging and tunneling the Whangpoo here was revived this week when Chao Tse-kong, director of the Public Works Department told a press conference that possibly a tunnel and two bridges might be constructed over the river when funds became available.

Prince Higashi-Kuni and Prince Tsunenori Kaya, 45-year-old cousin of the Emperor, last week added their names to the growing list of Japanese nobility who have announced their intention of renouncing their royal titles and becoming commoners. The trend to step down to the title of "mister" began with Marquis Tokugawa. Others who recently renounced their titles included Prince Fuminaro Konoye and General Ugaki.

Several hundred American airmen have already volunteered to join the liaison group of U.S. Air Forces in China to help train the Chinese Air Force. General Russell E. Randall, head of the group, announced that volunteers and appointments would soon bring the group to its anticipated strength of 1000 men. Randall said that men will be appointed to each unit of the Chinese Air Force.

A Civil Affairs Department to handle all Pao Chia affairs here has been formed by the City Government. The Department, which is headed by Mr. Chang Shio-shung and Mr. Hong Chon-cheu, will begin work by taking a census of Shanghai.

Allocation of seats by the World Youth Conference on the new World Youth Organization was announced in London last week, with China, the Soviet Union and Britain each receiving six seats. The United States received eight, while India got three, and Ceylon, Burma and Indonesia each received one.

Latest casualty in the name-changing campaign instituted in Shanghai since V-J Day was Jessfield Park which last week became Chung Shan Park.

The Japanese Government has freed 507 political prisoners and fired more than 58,000 policemen in compliance with Allied orders, Brig. Gen. Elliot R. Thorne, Allied chief of civil intelligence disclosed last week. At the same time 33 laws and regulations restricting religious, civil and political liberties were replaced.

Cholera, which has reached epidemic proportions in Indo-China, last week spread to American ships carrying Chinese troops to North China from Haiphong, causing the deaths of 13 Chinese members of the 52nd Army while enroute. Five other Chinese soldiers died of cerebral malaria, apparently contracted in Indo-China, before the ships reached Chinwangtao. Approximately 2 percent of the army had dysentery during the trip and 70 to 80 percent suffered from scabies.

Although plans were made for immediate disinfecting of the ships, fear for the safety of future Chinese soldiers and American crews and servicemen using the ships later were expressed.

Meanwhile, while 30,000 Chinese troops were reported awaiting transportation at Haiphong, some 30 cases of Cholera are being discovered daily, without about half of them being fatal.

Ninety small American vessels secretly given to the Soviet Navy shortly before Russia entered the war against Japan are now believed to be engaging in patrol activity in the Northern Pacific. The ships, consisting mainly of destroyer escorts, landing craft and other small vessels were transferred to the Red Fleet at Cold Bay, Alaska where the Russian sailors learned to operate them.

From 1000 to 1500 Chinese 8th Army soldiers were drowned last week when the 650-ton SS Hoi Chu struck a mine and sank in the Pearl River near Bocca Tigris Forts while enroute from Canton to Hongkong. British naval vessels rescued some 300 Chinese soldiers and 50 civilian passengers and crew members.

U.S. Post Offices are now accepting ordinary, registered, special delivery and air-mail letters for Hongkong and other cities in China, according to the Shanghai Evening Post. Although the New York postoffice considers Hongkong as a Chinese city, some American postoffices are refusing to accept mail for Hongkong pending clarification of its position, the Post said.

Reports from Singapore tell of recurring labor troubles due to the rapidly mounting living costs. "Free spending" servicemen and the circulation of hoarded currency are blamed for a thriving black market and a general price rise which is estimated at from five to seven times the pre-war level.

Other press dispatches from Malaya report suspected anti-British underground activity and rumors of a "night of long knives for the British and their friends." While Malaya is said to be outwardly calm, the people live in terror, mostly induced by these rumors and mysterious threats from secret societies.

Strikes will be outlawed in Shanghai during the "emergency period," while at the same time the government organizations concerned with mediation of labor disputes will be strengthened, Mayor Chien Ta-chun announced last week. The decision was reached at a meeting attended by governmental officials, military officers and representatives from various public organizations. It was also decided to form a Capital-Labor Arbitration Committee to handle wage problems.

This decision was reached while Shanghai was in the grip of its most widespread strike wave since the end of the war.

Fifteen members of the United States Reparation Committee have arrived in Tokyo on the first lap of their 45-day tour of Japan, Korea, the Philippines, Manchuria and China. The trip is being made in an effort to determine Japan's resources and ability to pay reparations.

More than 4000 stateless refugees from Europe have registered as displaced persons with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration's office here. Meanwhile, two ship loads of UNRRA wheat and other food supplies, clothing, machinery and other relief items have reached Shanghai and are awaiting distribution.

The famed Stilwell Road, which is being abandoned as a "white elephant" because of the huge expenditure necessary to keep it in operation, was revealed to have cost US$37,000,000 to build. Fourteen months were required to build the road and the parallel pipe line and telephone line.

More than 50 establishments were raided during a two-day drive last week by American Military Police and City Government police officials in the first attempt to break up the black market in U.S. Army items. Most of the goods confiscated were "PX" items sold by American soldiers. More than 1000 packages of American cigarettes were recovered in addition to small quantities of medical supplies and drugs, film and Signal Corps equipment. A few arrests were made, but generally proprietors of shops selling American goods were merely warned that a second offense would mean arrest.

NEW BOOKS OF INTEREST

Town Crier

A. WOOLLCOTT—By Samuel Hopkins Adams, New York, Reynal and Hitchcock, Reviewed by Anthony Ullstein.

A VAST silence descended on Shanghai, but for a while after Pearl Harbor you seemed to hear, faintly, the living voices of the outside world—as the hum of a tuning-fork lives briefly after the vibration has ceased—and then it was over and the New Order filled the air with its idiot screech. But while that first tentative silence lasted, one of the lingering voices was that of Alexander Woollcott. Shanghai had never heard the Town Crier; but to have read his *While Rome Burns* was to know the urbane folksy quality of his speech. When the outside world returned it brought back Woollcott only in memory. His end had come with the thumbnail artistry of any of his best-loved tales.

"In another and earlier environment Woollcott might have found a different medium; he might have been a beau with Brummel and Austin, an emotion-rouser with Moody and Sankey or Billy Sunday, a flaming revolutionary with Robespierre, or an inspired crusader with Peter the Hermit," writes Samuel Hopkins Adams (*A. Woollcott, His Life and His World*). Chromium-plated America jazzed up his life force and dissipated it in the drum-beat of a helter-skelter existence. Reporter, theatre critic, self-enthroned oracle on books and the King's English, actor, unexcelled chronicler of the unusual and the famous, endorser of Cream of Wheat on his "class" radio programs, headline exhibitionist, host to a thousand friends at his luxurious domiciles (Wit's End was one of the first)—he stomped through three decades without leaving an enduring footprint in the literature of his time. His attempts at novels and bona-fide short stories were dismal failures. Woollcott's art was, an exquisite embroidery on truth; truth stark and unadorned did not interest him. His recollections of his first city room, World War I, his alma mater (Hamilton) drip with sentimentality. ("When Aleck dies," quipped Dorothy Parker, "he'll go to Hamilton.") His political views were misty with emotionalism, yet his innate patriotism and sense of decency threw him early into the fray to bring America into the war against Hitler. But for most of his life the wit lived in a lavish dead-end.

He could be—and all too often was—petty, waspish, mean. He could shatter a friendship with a facile insult. He thought nothing of treading grossly on people's feelings to live up to "character." ("This is my niece," he introduced a shy wonder-struck girl to a select audience. "We are raising her to be a harlot.")

These offenses against good taste and human relationship are analyzed by Mr. Adams as springing from a grave neurosis. In his early teens he was maladjusted and girlish; during an attack of mumps he dosed himself with morphine; thereafter he was, if not totally neutralized, permanently depleted of sexual capacity. The resultant void in his emotional life made his jangled nerves lash out periodically at whoever was nearest, and one suspects that the overweening joy he found in conversation (his idea of this being a brilliant Woollcottian monologue) also had a sublimating effect. One of his friends said that "if Aleck ever marries it will be to talk to his wife in bed.") He impishly informed one of his platonic attachments that he'd planned a book "on their life together." The title: *Under Separate Cover.*

But behind the rotund front of the operatic "gila monster" seethed an abiding intellectual and spiritual passion. He was a flaming champion of the freedom of speech. His sense of social and political responsibility as an American—and of ethical responsibility as a writer—was of the loftiest. No-one will ever know the extent of his manifold charities. "When you're through with it," he would say, slipping a considerable sum of money tactfully to a mere acquaintance, "pass it on to some other low character." His was the rare gift of gaiety, and he made gayer the world he lived in.

In the last chapter of his life he flouted doctors' orders and at the risk of a fatal stroke hoisted his ruined torso over to England and back to help put the British case across. One of his innumerable radio appearances was on a "discussion program"—in January, 1943—"Is Germany Incurable?" His opponent in the debate expressed a belief in the long-run possibility of making Germany law-abiding. Then came Woollcott's full-toned statement: "I think time may do it." The next conversational opening found him, for the first time in his life, silent.

The studio's switchboard was swamped with calls. Why had Woollcott stopped talking? Woollcott was holding up a sheet of paper: "I AM SICK." Half carried into the corridor, he said, "I'm dying....Go back in there. Never mind me. Go back in there."

Thus he died, wrote *The New Yorker*, "with his boots on, as we knew he would, in a public brawl as thousands cheered." He was cremated and his ashes were interred at Hamilton, and Dorothy Parker's 20-year-old wisecrack became a prophecy fulfilled.

"I knew him as a friendly man with a vast zest for living," wrote Harry Hansen in the *World-Telegram*. "When he told a good story, mathematicians chuckled, watchmakers forgot the time, and engineers put aside their blueprints. Now the landscape seems a bit grayer and more cheerless. It can't all be the fault of bituminous coal."

But the sense of loss was best expressed by an anonymous Negro mammy who said, of his Town Crier radio appearances: "Dere's voodoo in dat voice and glory in dem tales."

Travail of a Nation

CHINA'S CRISIS—By Lawrence K. Rosinger, New York. Alfred A. Knopf, U.S.$3.00. Reviewed by Walter H. Wiener.

"...the problem of inflation in China ...is a matter of politics, as well as a technical question," writes Mr. Rosinger, Research Associate on the Far East of the Foreign Policy Association, in a candid book dealing with modern Chinese problems.

"There are some things that the Chinese Government cannot possibly do for itself and that will have to wait until masses of supplies are available from abroad, but there are other measures that depend on the willingness of the government to come to grips with the country's hoarders and speculators. These actions, however, can hardly be taken until the people of China are permitted a genuine voice in current decisions, in addition to their promised voice in time to come. Effective efforts to combat the present disastrous trend are indissolubly linked with the growth of democracy in China's villages and towns, so that a strong popular counter-force can develop in opposition to the forces making for economic confusion."

The tenor of the book reveals a strong bias in favour of Chinese social reformers, who are sometimes given less flattering names in contemporary Chinese political discussions. Repeatedly warning of the dangers of a one party system, the author points out again and again the advantages of genuine democracy which, unfortunately for China, has not yet become a political reality, although the founder of the Chinese Republic advocated such a development in the strongest terms.

Speaking of the Generalissimo's recent book "China's Destiny," Mr. Rosinger remarks: "The...paragraph (where the Generalissimo deals with the bearings of ancient Chinese philosophy on modern Chinese problems) breathes a spirit of reverence for the hierarchical society of Imperial China which found in Confusianism its chief philosophical bulwark. In effect, Chiang is here standing on the intellectual foundations of the anicent regime, whose political destruction was the first work of the nationalist revolution. This is not to say that Confucianism will not always hold a high place in the history of human thought, or that the outlook of the Chinese people may not be coloured for centuries to come by certain Confucian concepts, but there is a difference between showing respect for parents or for learned men, and accepting Confucianism as a way of life. In the latter sense the days of Confucianism are numbered, for China's ancient philosophy is incompatible with the concepts of modern democracy, which deal not with "the unchangeable rules" governing the "upper and the lower, superiors and inferiors," (quoted from the Generalissimo's book) but with the relations among equals and the methods of breaking down social barriers."

One might hold different opinions regarding various statements of Mr. Rosinger, and there are quite a number of Chinese citizens who might not forgive the foreign critic a frank discussion of ideas and personalities that have ingratiated themselves with the Chinese public, but the destinies of nations do not depend on loyalties to a beloved leader only, but also on the intelligent evaluation of the continually changing environment of our modern world. "Chiang's place in history, therefore," declares the author, "hangs in the balance. He passed one crucial test when he decided to yield to the popular pressure for national resistance. A far more serious test now faces him—and has for some years: whether he will allow the Chinese people a genuine voice in economic and political matters.

Speaking of China's economic problems, Mr. Rosinger declares: "One of the most serious aspects of the entire situation is the government's failure to siphon off a significant part of the money and commodities going into speculation and hoarding. One would expect much of this surplus wealth to be taken through taxation, but this is not the case, for income, inheritance, and excess profit taxes are not applied effectively. The explanation is to be found partly in the technical difficulties of centralized tax collection under China's pre-modern economy, and partly in the effective opposition of China's marchants and landlords, who prevent the application of measures that are accepted as a matter of course in many other countries..

The limited scope of a book review precludes the possibility of further quotations and criticisms of Mr. Rosinger's interesting survey, but, on the whole, the book labours perhaps under the drawback of second-hand information, which cannot represent an entirely satisfactory substitute for personal inspection and travel.

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44	24	2	22	42	74	4	車次 TRAIN NO.		73	41	43	23	1	21	3
4th Class	3rd Class	Exp.	Fast	2,3 Local	2,3 Local	Night Exp.	站名 STATIONS		2,3 Local	2,3 Local	4th Class	3rd Class	Exp.	Fast	Night Exp.
1.00	7.00	9.00	11.00	15.00	18.00	21.00	D 上海 SHANGHAI A	↑	10.45	12.10	13.30	18.40	16.30	19.35	6.30
2.36	8.39	10.07	12.12	16.57	19.53	22.33	A 崑山 QUINSAN D		8.45	10.14	11.35	17.01	15.20	18.13	5.16
2.41	8.42	10.12	12.16	17.10	19.56	22.38	D 崑山 QUINSAN A		8.37	10.10	11.30	16.54	15.15	18.08	5.11
3.41	9.47	10.56	13.00	18.37	20.52	23.38	A 吳縣 WUHSIEN D		7.29	9.00	10.05	15.50	14.30	17.23	4.20
4.13	9.56	11.06	13.15	18.46	21.00	23.50	D 吳縣 WUHSIEN A		7.17	8.54	9.44	15.39	14.21	17.14	4.11
5.23	11.07	11.57	14.25	20.02	22.00	0.48	A 無錫 WUSIH D		6.00	7.41	8.30	14.28	13.31	16.19	3.14
5.43	11.18	12.05	14.35	20.11		1.00	D 無錫 WUSIH A			7.35	8.19	14.17	13.23	16.12	3.05
7.03	12.23	13.02	15.46	21.30		1.58	A 武進 WUCHIN D			6.20	7.05	13.05	12.27	15.10	2.00
7.22	12.50	13.15	16.00			2.13	D 武進 WUCHIN A				6.30	12.36	12.12	14.54	1.39
8.47	14.49	14.11	17.01			3.19	A 丹陽 TANYANG D				5.05	10.29	11.18	13.39	0.20
8.52	15.00	14.16	17.05			3.24	D 丹陽 TANYANG A				4.54	10.24	11.14	13.34	0.13
9.55	15.55	14.54	17.43			4.10	A 鎮江 CHINKIANG D				3.40	9.30	10.36	12.56	23.17
10.30	16.10	15.07	17.51			4.22	D 鎮江 CHINKIANG A				3.17	9.12	10.25	12.41	23.05
13.10	18.20	16.30	19.25			6.00	A 南京 NANKING D	↓			1.00	7.00	9.00	11.00	21.00

FARE LIST

STATIONS 站名	Kilo.	I Class Ordinary Express		II Class Ordinary Express		III Class Ordinary Express	
SHANGHAI 上海							
QUINSAN 崑山	52	540.00	720.00	360.00	450.00	180.00	225.00
WUHSIEN 吳縣	86	810.00	990.00	540.00	630.00	270.00	315.00
WUSIH 無錫	129	1,170.00	1,530.00	780.00	950.00	390.00	480.00
WUCHIN 武進	167	1,530.00	1,890.00	1,020.00	1,200.00	510.00	600.00
TANYANG 丹陽	212	1,980.00	2,520.00	1,320.00	1,590.00	660.00	795.00
CHINKIANG 鎮江	242	2,250.00	2,790.00	1,500.00	1,770.00	750.00	885.00
NANKING 南京	311	2,880.00	3,600.00	1,920.00	2,280.00	960.00	1,140.00

滬杭線 SHANGHAI HANGCHOW LINE

TIME TABLE

11	61	31	車次 TRAIN NO.		32	12	62
Express	2,3,4 Class	2,3 Class	站名 STATIONS		2,3 Class	Express	2,3,4 Class
7.00	7.50	15.15	D 上海北站 SHANGHAI NORTH	A	13.45	19.30	22.35
7.15	8.09	15.35	A 上海西站 SHANGHAI WEST	D	13.25	19.15	22.16
7.25	8.19	15.40	D 上海西站 SHANGHAI WEST	A	13.20	19.05	22.11
8.14	8.24	16.45	A 松江 SUNGKIANG	D	12.12	18.16	21.07
8.19	8.30	16.50	D 松江 SUNGKIANG	A	12.07	18.11	21.02
9.30	11.04	18.28	A 嘉興 KASHING	D	10.38	17.00	19.35
9.42	11.13	18.40	D 嘉興 KASHING	A	10.26	16.48	19.25
10.16	11.52	19.19	A 峽石 HASHA	D	9.38	16.14	18.42
10.18	11.54	19.21	D 峽石 HASHA	A	9.36	16.12	18.40
10.53	12.39	20.07	A 長安 CHANGAN	D	8.51	15.37	17.51
10.58	12.44	20.14	D 長安 CHANGAN	A	8.46	15.32	17.46
12.00	14.00	21.30	A 杭州 HANGCHOW	D	7.30	14.30	16.30

FARE LIST

STATIONS 站名	Kilo.	I Class Ordinary Express		II Class Ordinary Express		III Class Ordinary Express	
SHANGHAI 上海							
SUNGKIANG 松江	45	450.00	632.00	300.00	290.00	150.00	495.00
KASHING 嘉興	99	900.00	1,080.00	600.00	690.00	300.00	345.00
HASHA 峽石	125	1,170.00	1,530.00	780.00	960.00	390.00	480.00
CHANGAN 長安	151	1,440.00	1,800.00	960.00	1,140.00	480.00	570.00
HANGCHOW 杭州	190	1,710.00	2,070.00	1,140.00	1,320.00	570.00	660.00

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